

Former congressman calls for withdrawal of American troops from Lebanon

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

A former US congressman Mr. Paul McCloskey has called for the immediate withdrawal of the American Marines in Lebanon. He explained that the Marines originally sent on a peace-keeping mission have involved themselves in armed conflicts. Mr. McCloskey was speaking to The Star in Geneva at the end of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. He criticised Israel for its activities in Lebanon which he said have brought untold hardships to thousands of people living there.

On the conference itself, the former congressman noted that it provided a forum for people to express their support for the Palestinian issue. He said even though the US and Israel boycotted the conference, its resolutions would definitely have an impact on American public opinion regarding the rights of Palestinians.

Mr. McCloskey urged Arab leaders to be more vocal on the Palestinian problem in order to win more sympathy from the American public who he said are influenced by the Jewish lobby.

Touching on Syria's interference in Palestinian affairs, Mr. McCloskey said "they are just demonstrating their power." He was however optimistic that Syria would not go to war with Israel.

Commenting on Egypt's relationship with Israel, Mr. McCloskey said he expected Egypt to reconsider its stand if Israel does not change its policies in the area. "It is the duty of Israel to realize that it will not be safe all the time to depend on weapons and force," he said. "Israel should see the need for fairness and justice which would lead to an everlasting peace in the Middle East," he concluded.



Paul McCloskey

• VIENNA — Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz emphasized Wednesday that his country's foreign policy, especially regarding the Middle East, will remain unchanged.

Sinowatz made the remark to the "Society for Austro-Arab Relations" bulletin. Sinowatz was apparently responding to speculation that Austria's Middle East policy would change after the assumed power from former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The Chancellor noted that Austria's

foreign policy is based on the fact that the Middle East conflict "touches immediately upon Europe and is of principal relevance to global peace."

• HAMBURG — An unknown assailant gunned down an Israeli businessman as he approached his front door police said Wednesday. The dead man was identified as Ed Halpern, 46, a Romanian-born Israeli who had been living in Hamburg for three years, police said.



AMMAN (Star) — The Korean community in Jordan held a memorial service on Tuesday for passengers and crew of the South Korean airliner shot down on 1 September by Syrian jets. The service took place at the site of the Housing Bank's Shmelsani building. Over 100 mostly Koreans, sang hymns, prayed for the deceased and also burned incense. Photos shows a section of the mourners praying at the service.

Korean Airlines receives insurance for lost plane

LONDON (AP) — Lloyds of London and other insurers paid Korean Airlines \$11.2 million Tuesday for the jumbo jet shot down by the Soviets killing 269 people.

Stewart Wrightson Aviation Ltd., Lloyds brokers, said the payment represented 76.6 per cent of the \$35 million insured value of the plane.

The remaining 23.36 per cent is held by the Oriental Fire Marine Company of Japan. A \$26,824,000 payment was made against Korean Airlines war risk insurance, a statement brokers said.

The Boeing 747, its passengers, crew, cargo and baggage were insured for a maximum amount including \$35 million for the plane alone, a Lloyds spokesman said.

Lloyds and other British firms in the Lloyds Insurance market have 76.64 per cent of the insurance liability amounting to \$306.56 million.

Payment to dependents of the 269 passengers and crew killed in the crash will take time because of claims pending in US courts, the spokesman said.

Arab-Americans observe Sabra and Shatila massacre anniversary

Abdulsalam Massarueh
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Arab-American community members will begin on Thursday their four days observation of the massacre of Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut where hundreds were murdered in the most brutal way last year.

Activities planned for the period include educational forums, photo exhibition on Capitol Hill, demonstrations and three days vigil in front of the White House during the three days of the massacre, 16-18 September. There will also be an interdenominational service for the victims on Sunday, 18 September.

For the purpose of planning for maximum participation, eight Middle East Interest groups formed the Sabra and Shatila Commemoration Committee. This comprised of the Association of Arab American University

Graduates, Attiyeh Foundation, Middle East Philanthropic Foundation, Middle East Research and Information Project, and National Association of Arab-Americans. The rest are the Organization of Arab Students, Palestine Aid Society, and Palestine Human Rights Campaign.

Other prominent Arab-American organizations such as American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, and the Palestine Congress of North America chose to observe the days separately much to the chagrin of many Arab-Americans and Palestinians in the Washington metropolitan area.

Although the commemoration will begin officially on Thursday, the United Holy Land Fund, which manages the project "Loving Care" for Palestinian orphans in Lebanon and other parts of the Middle East, began its observance last Sunday, when it hosted a benefit dinner to assist the children of Sabra and Shatila. The dinner was attended by hundreds of concerned

Arab-Americans and their Palestinian friends. Speaking at the dinner was former US congressman William Dingell who called on Arab-Americans to support their US friends to take action against the Israeli government's policy of repression of the victims of the massacre.

Findley, who is working about the Jewish and Arab community in the US charged that the US wants to take over the Middle East. The Illinois congressman said last year by direct involvement in the financial support which came from many Jewish organizations in the US.

Thursday's activities will include a panel discussion at the Rabbinical Council building on Capitol Hill. The panel will include Dr. Richard L. Lamm, Rabbi of the Reform Temple, and Dr. Richard Lamm, Rabbi of the Reform Temple, and Dr. Richard Lamm, Rabbi of the Reform Temple.

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Vol. 2, Number 9

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Amman, 22—28 September 1983

Battle rages around Beirut US residence

Attack provokes more shelling

BEIRUT (AP) — Syrian-backed Druze fighters unleashed their heaviest bombardment of Beirut's outskirts in three weeks of civil war on Wednesday, undeterred by US Naval intervention to stop shelling of the American ambassador's residence, police said.

The army said its aging Hawker Hunter jets flew rocket and strafing sorties over the area of Aley, 14 kilometres southeast of Beirut, where Druze gunners have been firing at the army trying to hold off attacks in Souk Al-Gharb.

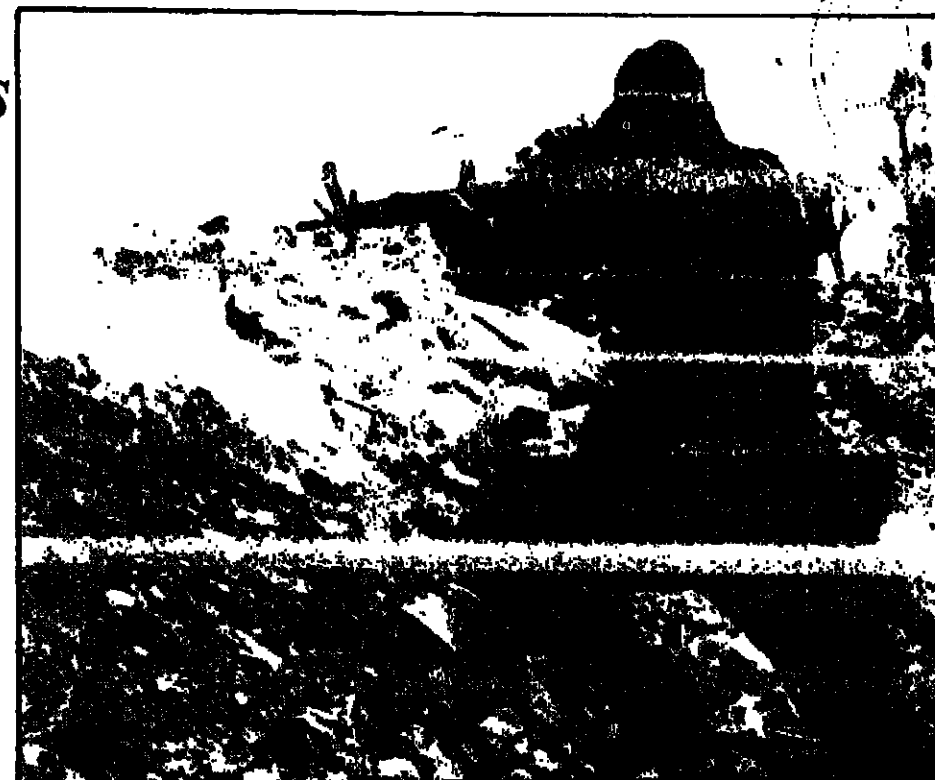
Capt. Youssef Atrissi, the Lebanese army spokesman, said the troops at Souk Al-Gharb, which overlooks the US Marine base at Beirut International Airport, had come under heavy artillery barrages and were returning fire with tanks and mortars.

The United States displayed its military might in Lebanon on Tuesday as US troops for the first time entered besieged Souk Al-Gharb and the American Navy again shelled anti-government forces in the mountains.

Shortly before midnight, the Lebanese capital was shaken by blasts from US ships offshore. US Marine spokesman Maj. Robert Jordan said the destroyer "USS John Rodgers" and the guided missile cruiser "USS Virginia" responded to firing near US Ambassador Robert Dillon's residence in the suburb east of Beirut.

In Colombia, South Carolina, a spokesman for President Ronald Reagan said the US ambassador's residence in Beirut came under shelling attack and that the naval batteries offshore were directed to counter the artillery fire.

The spokesman said a partial evacuation of the residence was under way and that there were no reports of injuries.



SHOUF BATTLE RAGES: Spent shell casings fly from the M-16 automatic rifle of a Lebanese army soldier on Tuesday as army troops fought off an attack by Syrian-backed Druze militiamen on the strategic Shouf mountain town of Souk Al-Gharb. (AP wirephoto)

Associated Press photographer Don Mell, who tried to enter the residence compound but was turned back by US security personnel on Wednesday morning, said he saw minor damage caused by a rocket which landed about one metre from the swimming pool.

About 10 metres away from the pool outside the compound, shrub fires still were smouldering and one security guard said there wasn't much damage to the residence itself. "Just some broken glass and a little shrapnel," Mell quoted the guard as saying.

A rocket-propelled grenade hit the rear side of an apartment building used as a temporary US embassy early on Thursday morning, embassy spokeswoman Beth Samuels said. She said no one was hurt, although the RPG went through two

walls of the structure, known as the Duraford Building, on West Beirut's seafront corniche.

'Druze are deserting'

In Aley, Druze spokesmen claimed that at least 400 Druze had deserted the Lebanese army since early September and that others would like to leave but cannot reach Druze lines.

Western reporters spoke with a group of about five young men who said they had deserted since the fighting began. Two of them produced army identification cards and said they left their units because they did not want to fire on fellow Druze.

Druze spokesmen later produced a young man who said through an interpreter that he had been an army lieutenant until he left his unit because he refused to "bear arms against my own people."

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Hussein, Noor start visit to Singapore

SINGAPORE (Star) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here on Wednesday on a three-day private visit as a guest of President C.V. Devan Nair.

Prof. Shanmugam Jayakumar, acting Minister of Labour and State Minister for Law and Home Affairs, welcomed the Jordanian monarch, who is accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor and 12 officials, at the airport.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew hosted a dinner in the King's honour on Wednesday night. On Thursday, the King is scheduled to visit Jurong Town Corporation and tour the waterfront.

He will also call on President Devan Nair, who is hosting another dinner on Thursday night. The King is scheduled to leave on Friday morning.

Iran claims Nowruz well is capped

NICOSIA (AP) — A war-damaged Iranian oil well gushing oil for nearly six months into the Arabian Gulf that caused a major environmental pollution problem has finally been capped, it was announced on Wednesday by IRNA, the official Iranian News Agency. The leaking well at the Nowruz Field in the northern end of the Gulf was capped completely by Iranian experts working without any foreign assistance, IRNA quoted an announcement by the Iranian oil ministry as saying.

Britain seen to depart from US involvement in Lebanon

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — For the second time within a week, a British government minister has flown into Beirut for first-hand experience of what is being faced by the small British contingent in the Multinational Force in Lebanon.

Following last week's visit by Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce, this Monday it was the turn of Defence Minister, Mr John Stanley. But so intense was the artillery bombardment which opened up as Mr Stanley reached the British headquarters — arriving by helicopter from Cyprus — that he found himself pinned down for the rest of the day. Consequently, the minister had to cancel a planned visit to the Lebanese Defence Ministry, which was itself under attack from Druze artillery in the Shouf mountains.

These sudden visits to Beirut by two ministers, after months when no member of the British gov-

ernment has been near the Middle East, reflect the anxieties of Mrs Thatcher's government about the British involvement in Lebanon. On the one hand, there are fears for the 97-strong British armoured car reconnaissance unit itself, which is under almost constant fire and unable itself to respond to the attacks. So far, the only British casualty has been its former commander, Col. David Roberts, who was evacuated to hospital in Cyprus last week suffering from "exhaustion", after he had told the BBC that he had seen "dark-skinned, frizzy-haired Africans" fighting alongside the Druze and Palestinians.

But Mrs Thatcher's bigger anxiety is the political row which has now erupted over the British involvement in Lebanon. Demands that Britain should either withdraw its troops or else take a more active role in diplomatic moves to secure a speedy ceasefire and a long-term political settlement in Lebanon are now coming at Mrs Thatcher from all sides.

Continued on page 16

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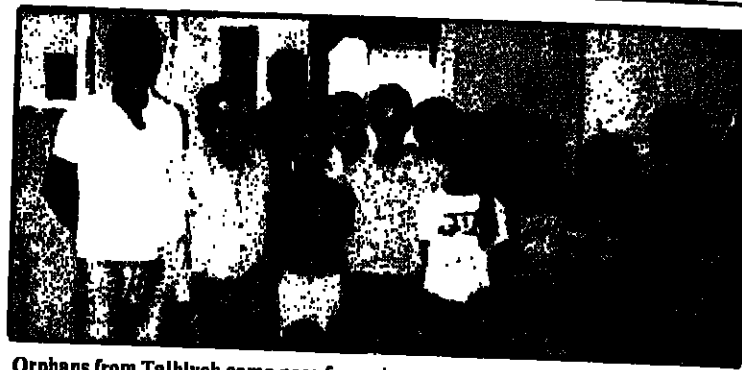
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Summer camp orphans get holiday presents

AMMAN (Star) — On the occasion of Eid el Adha the YMCA in Amman distributed gifts to 350 orphan refugee boys in Jordan.

The YMCA board of directors and the YMCA summer camp committee in addition to a number of institutions and friends in Jordan have jointly organized and contributed to the summer camp project, thus enabling YMCA to conduct the summer camp in 1983 and distribute a shirt and a pair of trousers to 350 orphan boys who attended the summer camps during the last years.



Orphans from Talbiyah camp pose for a picture after they received gifts from the YMCA to celebrate the Adha feast.

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Countrywide accident rate keeps rising

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The number of traffic accidents in Jordan as a whole has been increasing this year despite a slight improvement in figures for the capital. Public Security Directorate officials told The Star this week.

Brig. Ahmed Abu Sa'ud, head of the Licensing Department, told The Star that according to statistics the number of traffic accidents in Amman during the first seven months of this year is slightly decreased compared to the same months of last year. The 310 accidents that took place in Amman during the months of January and February 1982 dropped down to 3107 accidents this year. Brig. Abu Sa'ud said that the enforcement of traffic laws is more the capital than elsewhere in the country.

He said that there is a slight increase in the total number of accidents in Jordan as a whole. The 8419 accidents that took place during the first seven months of 1982 rose to the total of 8495 this year.

Brig. Abu Sa'ud said that the average increase of road accidents before 1976 was 18 per cent whereas from then on to 1982, it was below 10-12 per cent. "Due to the new traffic law and to the growing awareness of the drivers, we feel that we have only stopped the increase, but have brought about a decrease of five per cent," he said.

Nevertheless, the problem of road accidents still remains. "Each country that wants to decrease the number of road accidents must improve the education through what is called the E's: Engineering, Education and Enforcement," Brig. Abu Sa'ud said. He added that the field of engineering is not being improved in Jordan because of the lack of the proper means and capabilities. Education is being carried out through general educational programmes that make drivers aware of accident prevention methods. Enforcement consists of three main elements which are the law, police procedures and the court.

Col. Husni Alladeen, head of the External Patrol Department, elaborated on the condition of the roads in Jordan. "As long as there is an increase in the number of cars and drivers, there should be an equal increase in the development of the roads as well as traffic laws and the education of drivers. If all these increased at the same percentage, there is a possibility that the number of accidents will remain a few as possible," he said.

Col. Alladeen said that although the two-laned roads connecting the towns and cities of Jordan met with the traffic needs 10 years ago, they no longer absorb the huge number of vehicles, which are now over 200,000 compared to the 50,000 vehicles in 1975. "If we are going to keep like this, we will then have to follow a new policy to decrease the number of imported cars," he added.

Heavy truck traffic does not help the situation either. The desert highway is now being ruined by the 13 ton-loaded trucks going to and from Aqaba.

As for trucks entering Amman, not much can be done except to enforce the law of prohibiting their entrance between the hours of 6 am to 7 pm. Without the proper parking lots, truck drivers have no choice but to park their vehicles overnight near their homes, thus disturbing residents of the neighbourhoods in addition to damaged suburban roads.

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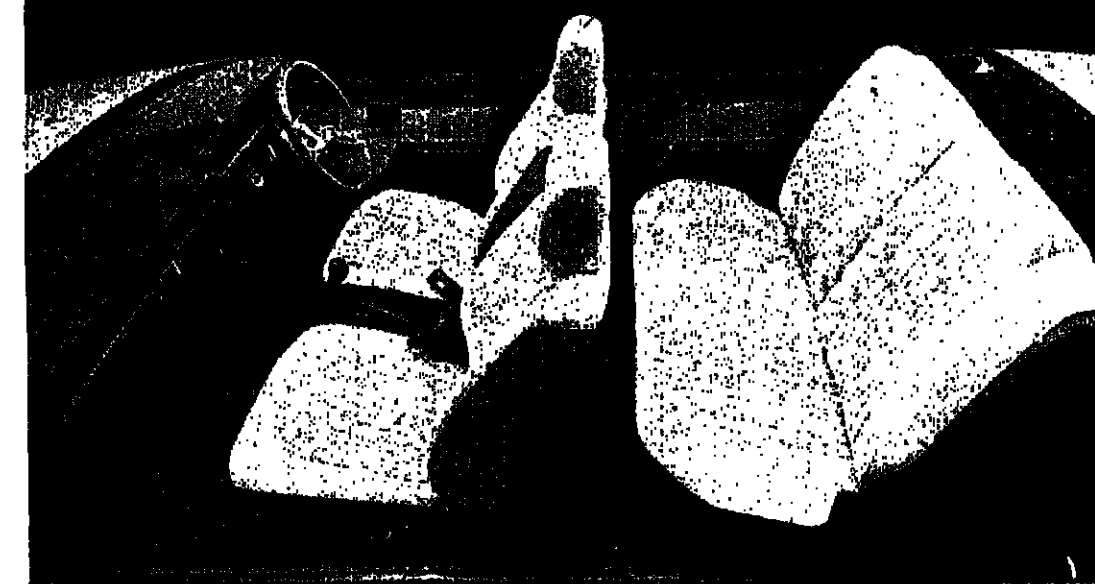
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AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Market goes slowly over the holiday

By Mamdouh Al Ghalib

DUE TO the holiday, the working week was cut to two days only during which speculators generally refrained from buying or selling. This situation resulted in a 45 per cent decrease in handling volume. About 400,000 shares were handled during the two days at a market value of JD 975,000 divided among 871 contracts.

Banks

The banks sector occupied 61.3 per cent of total handling, a decrease of 20.5 points compared to last week. Within this sector, five out of 14 banks had 80.5 per cent of sector or 49.4 per cent of total. The Jordan National Bank had 23.7 per cent of sector or 14.5 per cent of total, The Bank of Jordan had 23.5 per cent of sector or 14.4 per cent of total, The Bank of Amman had 8.3 per cent of sector or 5.1 per cent of total, The Arab Bank had 12 per cent of sector or 7.4 per cent of total, The Jordan Financial Securities had 7.8 per cent of sector or 4.8 per cent of total.

Industry

Industrials occupied 26.4 per cent of total handling, an increase of 13.3 points compared to last week. Four out of 26 companies in this sector had 66 per cent of sector or 18.5 per cent of total. The Jordanian Industrial Investments Company had 38.3 per cent of sector or 10.1 per cent of total, The National Industries had 16.8 per cent of sector or 4.4 per cent of total, The Industrial Agricultural (Production) Company had 5.5 per cent of sector or 2 per cent of total, The Jordan Petroleum Refinery had 5.4 per cent of sector or 2 per cent of total.

Services

The services sector held 9 per cent of total handling, an increase of 5.6 per cent compared to last week. Within this sector three out of seven companies held 87.4 per cent of sector or 7.9 per cent of total. The National General Investments Company had 37.8 per cent of sector or 3.4 per cent of total, The Arab Investment and International Trading occupied 30.1 per cent of sector or 2.7 per cent of total, The Jordan Electricity Company had 19.5 per cent of sector or 1.8 per cent of total.

Insurance

The insurance sector occupied 3.3 per cent of total handling, an increase of 1.6 per cent compared to last week. Two out of ten companies in this sector occupied 72.6 per cent or 2.4 per cent of total. The Jordan Insurance had 43.5 per cent of sector or 1.4 per cent of total, Petra Insurance had 29.1 per cent of sector or 1 per cent of total.

The shares of 57 companies were handled during this week out of which 27 companies showed increase in their share value including: Petra Bank closing at JD 10.700 up from JD 9.300/Jordan Industrial Investments closing at JD 1.610 up from JD 1.510/RIFCO closing at JD 39.100 up from JD 37.000/National General Investments closing at JD 1.490 up from JD 1.440

Nineteen companies showed a decrease in their share value including: Arab Insurance closing at JD 1.940 down from JD 2.100/The International Insurance closing at JD 1.410 down from JD 1.500/Dar al-Sha'b Press and Publications Company closing at JD 1.440 down from JD 1.490/Jordan Worsted Mills closing at JD 3.300 down from JD 3.400.

Eleven companies registered no change in their share value.

The record figure calculated by the Star at the time of closing came to 359.5, an increase of 1.6 points over the opening price, or 0.5 per cent. In the over-the-counter market about 320,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 260,000.

Japan looks to Asia for its oil supplies

JAPAN WILL be turning more to Asia for its oil and gas supplies in a bid to reduce its "heavy dependence" on Middle East imports, a senior Japanese oil executive said recently.

Toshiki Ushijima of the Mitsubishi Oil Company told an Asian energy conference that Asian oil and gas would have a competitive advantage over those of the Middle East because of "security of supplies" and lower transportation costs.

He said most Asian countries were "politically stable and trustworthy as trade partners" and had "great production potential" for oil, gas and coal. They should, therefore, find an easy market in Japan, he added.

Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia and Malaysia, account for about 19 per cent of Japan's oil imports, making the region the second largest supplier after the Middle East which supplies about 70 per cent of Japan's oil needs.

(Opecna)

Arabs are against tide on bank debt

By Robert Pouillot
Star Economy Analyst

SINCE THE SUMMER of 1981, OPEC countries have had to withdraw \$29 billion from the international capital markets to cushion the impact of dwindling oil revenues. Half of that was retrieved from the system over the period from October 1982 to April 1983. And so far this year, the countries accounting for the major chunk of those withdrawals (\$5 billion) are the oil producers from the Arabian Peninsula.

So far, everything is normal. But what is startling is that debts incurred by the Arab world towards Western commercial banks have a very short maturity. According to the latest figures released by the Bank for International Settlements in Basle, Switzerland, Arab countries owed nearly \$58 billion to European and North American banks. Yet, three fourths of that amount were due within a year whereas the average throughout the Third World, including OPEC nations, was less than half.

Another mysterious phenomenon is the mounting balloon of credit available to the Arab world but yet undistributed. In a worldwide environment of government deficits and cash squeeze, most Third World nations are now drawing heavily on those credits to keep their spending as high as possible despite the recession.

But Arab countries are moving against the current. Over a period of 12 months last year, the amount of undistributed credits in their favour from Western commercial banks has increased from \$10.7 billion to \$12.1 billion. In fact, eight countries account for this jump, including Egypt, Algeria, Oman and North Yemen, all cash hungry countries which should normally have jumped on those credits instead of leaving them aside.

Undistributed credits are loans agreed by banks but which are waiting to be released at the discretion of the borrowing countries. Very often, the borrowers must pay a fee to keep those loans standing-by.

Heavy cash withdrawals

What the accompanying tables show is that the net assets held abroad in Western commercial banks by the Arab world have dropped by nearly \$19 billion over the last year. And although short to medium term debts seem to have reached a plateau with the stabilization of the oil markets, deposit withdrawals are still being made by Arab nations, particularly those which are known traditionally as low absorbers. Together with Iraq, net assets held by members of the Gulf Co-operation Council may drop by another ten to twelve billion dollars alone this year.

One case in point is that of the Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency's portfolio. SAMA's foreign assets totalled about \$118 billion in mid-April, net of all sundry accounts and concessional loans made by the kingdom. Yet, that figure didn't show at all in the Bank for International Settlements' reports, except for some \$22 billion worth of call accounts and time deposits kept in six major currencies. The reason is simply that most of SAMA's portfolio is kept in the forms of US treasury bills and various kinds of bonds which escape the banking system.

But by mid-August, the total held by SAMA had dropped by \$6 billion. Furthermore, and that's why the drop may not show in the next BIS reports, the Saudi authorities cashed in some of their bonds instead of rolling them over. The result is less assets but more of them kept in cash in order to settle a huge mountain of government contracts that have been waiting to be settled for months.

The interesting thing about the fact that the Arab world has kept its bank debt so short is that it is unique in the world.

As interest rates fell sharply last year compared to what they were in 1981, Arab countries increased instead of cutting down their short term liabilities. Developing nations as a whole did just the opposite. They cut down slightly the amounts due within 24 months to move into longer term maturities. In brief, they restructured their bank debts.

The only Arab countries which have done the same as Algeria, Oman, Morocco and Tunisia. A major part of their debts are to be paid over a period exceeding two years. As a matter of fact, Arab African nations account now for two thirds of the Arab world's medium term debt towards Western banks. This is probably due to the fact that they generally owe more than they own in the form of bank deposits. And the only way to secure liquidity is to borrow long instead of short.

On the other hand, Syria is probably one of the worst cases in the area with over 90 per cent of its \$540 million debt falling due this year. Even Saudi Arabia, known for its bank trade financing habits (borrowing for short term transactions) doesn't have more than 79 per cent of its debt due this year.

The impact of interest rates

With the prospect of still weaker interest rates in the 12 to 18 months, banks and Arab governments may now be reshuffling their debt structure into longer term loans. The current rate of liquid debt has undoubtedly reached a peak and many states as well as companies may be tempted to switch out of the banking system and rely on the new and quite attractive bond and floating rate notes.

Since the middle of 1982, the Eurobond market has recorded an unprecedented surge around the world simply because banks have become extremely more cautious in their lending operations while institutional savers were flush with funds and wanted to keep the highest possible yields for their portfolios.

Another major trend in the Middle East and North Africa might be to start drawing on those precious, yet undistributed credits which amount to a staggering 21 per cent of the Arab bank debt compared to a poor eight per cent in Latin America.

It will be up to Western bankers to devise new ways and formulas to restructure those debts. But Arab banks could also have their go at it since their exposure to the area is still way below the danger point.

How Arab banks debts are structured

	End of 1982		End of 1981
Gross Deposits	134.5 billion	US Dls	148 billion
Gross debt	57.8 billion	Per cent	52.4 billion
Debt due within			
One year	41.5 billion	72	36.6 billion
Two years	2.2 billion	3.8	1.9 billion
Over 2 years	7.3 billion	12.7	7.8 billion
Unallocated	6.7 billion	11.5	6.0 billion
Undistributed			
Credits:	12.1 billion	--	10.7 billion

(Source: Bank for International Settlements)

Middle East refineries threaten their Singapore counterparts

SINGAPORE (Opecna) — Singapore's refining industry is being threatened by new major refinery projects in the Middle East and Indonesia, according to Dirk Van Hilten, who heads Singapore's major refinery.

He said that if Singapore's primary distilling capacity of 1.1 million barrels a day was reduced, there would be less scope for processing oil deals resulting in a net loss to the refining network centred around Singapore.

While agreeing that some capacity loss was inevitable, he said there was a

danger that capacity cutbacks could become so severe as to significantly reduce Singapore's balancing role.

He regretted that in the presence of sophisticated refining facilities available at Singapore, refineries were being built or extended at a cost of billions of dollars elsewhere. He pointed out that it would, however, probably cost nearly twice as much to process oil in newly built refineries compared to a straight processing deal with an existing refinery on the island. He felt that because of the high costs involved, funds should

instead be channelled into socio-economic projects.

Van Hilten said the assumption that by building refineries, employment could be created was false, except during the construction period. Nor did refineries necessarily guarantee supply security, as long as oil needed to be imported to meet domestic demand.

"It is no different from importing refined products," he added.

22 September 1983



Operation 'Bright Star' ends without ceremony

By Philip Finnegan

Star Cairo Correspondent

CAIRO — Egypt's manoeuvres with 5,500 American troops of the Central Command (formerly known as the Rapid Deployment Force) have ended quietly as they began.

A terse announcement in the Egyptian press gave the clue. A short article said that the desert road from Cairo to Alexandria would be closed for two days last week "for technical repair work". That was enough for informed observers to know that heavy equipment including tanks and armoured personnel carriers from the force was being transported to Alexandria port for shipment out of Egypt.

This year's one month manoeuvres, dubbed "Bright Star 83", were shrouded in an unusual amount of secrecy. The Egyptian government approved press coverage of only one relatively minor exercise. Past joint exercises had received extensive coverage including several large exercises, and the arrival and departure of the American troops.



Left-wing militiamen patrol the streets of Beirut: A round of bloodshed that may be unprecedented even by Lebanese standards

Massacre stories increase Lebanon's bitterness

By Colin Smith

BEIRUT — Israel's withdrawal from the Shouf mountains east of Beirut seems to have set the scene for a round of bloodshed that may be unprecedented even by Lebanese standards. So far the official casualty list is under 300 dead but it could easily become thousands.

The protagonists are the Maronite Christians, a branch of the eastern rite Catholic Church, and the Druze, a secretive Islamic sect. Both have inhabited these highlands of cedars and terraced farms for centuries. Both have produced witnesses claiming to be the survivors of massacres of hapless civilians. And since the fall of the predominantly Maronite town of Bhamdoun, which lies just off the important international highway linking Beirut and Damascus, thousands more civilians have almost certainly been caught up in fierce fighting.

Even before Bhamdoun fell, the stories of massacre began. First the Maronites presented to a press conference the Achbar family from the village of Bmarim. Fifty-year-old Mikhael Achbar and his two sons, Bassam, aged 14, and Boulos, 10, told what happened when the Druze entered their village 24 hours before the Israeli withdrawal from the area.

According to the Achbars at least 12 people were massacred, most of them machine-gunned in a garage. The two brothers had so much of their dying mother's blood on them that, although they were unburt, they were mistaken for dead and managed to escape to a nearby wood. But not, said young Bassam, before they saw a Druze militiaman put his boot on the neck of their badly injured father. He pressed down until the noise stopped, the boy added.

A few days later the Druze produced their own witnesses to a massacre of Druze civilians by Maronite militiamen of the Phalangist party. It is alleged to have taken place at the village of Kharchina in the foothills about three miles east of Beirut Airport. The press conference was held in

ing transported to Alexandria port for shipment out of Egypt.

This year's one month manoeuvres, dubbed "Bright Star 83", were shrouded in an unusual amount of secrecy. The Egyptian government approved press coverage of only one relatively minor exercise. Past joint exercises had received extensive coverage including several large exercises, and the arrival and departure of the American troops.

Foreign military attaches were surprised by how little they saw of the scale of the manoeuvres during the one public exercise. Said one military attaché: "If we compare this exercise with that of

two years ago, then we saw nothing of what is actually going on." At that time, huge B-52 bombers flew low over the desert to bomb desert targets, 10 close support aircraft strafed targets in preparation for a parachute drop and a helicopter assault involving thousands of troops. This year less than a fifth of the total manpower and a handful of helicopters and planes took part in the public exercise to take control of a desert hill.

The semi-official Egyptian Press let it be known that much more had been involved in the manoeuvres. According to 'Al Ahram', a formation of American fighter planes took off from the aircraft carrier Eisenhower in a simulated attack on Egyptian airbases. Supposedly all the American aircraft were intercepted before they could reach their targets. Egyptian missile boats also intercepted one of the destroyers protecting the Eisenhower. Foreign military attaches who saw B-52's grounded at one Cairo airport, though their presence was never mentioned in Egypt, believe that even this account does not reveal the full extent of the manoeuvres.

Egyptian officials have been keen to downplay the manoeuvres to avoid the charge, made by domestic opposition newspapers and Libyan officials, that Egypt is part of an American strategy of putting pressure on Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, following his intervention in Chad. Lending substance to such charges would only

damage Egypt's hopes for reconciliation with other Arab states.

In spite of the sensitivity of the exercises, both sides have pronounced themselves satisfied with the training results. According to Brigadier General Michael Carnes, field director of the American forces: "The Egyptians are the desert experts. They have shown us a lot in one area. For example navigation. When you go out to death valley or any of those areas (where we usually train) we usually have prominent peaks we can use for navigation and triangulation. But when we got out here we found navigation was one hell of a task because the terrain is essentially featureless."

Three-star General Robert Kingston, commander of the Central Command says that his troops relearned many lessons from previous Middle Eastern exercises. "In this exercise as in previous ones, soldiers found that weapons and radios needed cleaning more often and that sand is hard on moving parts such as wheel joints and bearings," he said.

Egyptian Defence Minister Halim Abul Ghabra suggested that the manoeuvres had helped Egypt better use its billions of dollars of American supplied equipment. "American technology is new for us. We are accustomed to use Soviet equipment. There are many differences. We are getting more experience through these manoeuvres."

Arabs 'ready to admit Israel's right to exist'

By Llesl Graz

GENEVA — The United Nations conference on Palestine ended with a far more important result than anyone could have expected. Buried deep in the unanimously adopted final declaration, a key clause — 4(F) — acknowledged 'the right of all States in the region to existence within secure and internationally recognised boundaries, with justice and security for all the people.'

Decoding that, means the Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are ready, for the first time in a formal document, to admit Israel's right to exist with the quid pro quo of the right to exist of a Palestinian state.

The text, complete with the concept dear to Israelis of 'secure and internationally recognised boundaries,' is quite a large step forward from the plan proposed by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and endorsed at the Arab summit meeting in Foz a year ago.

It remains to be seen how the Israelis — and the Americans — will respond to this showing of the olive branch. They will have their chance, because the declaration also asks the United Nations to convene a peace conference on the Middle East, something this one was never supposed to be.

The United States and the Israeli governments — as opposed to a surprisingly large turn-out of individual Israelis — boycotted the Geneva conference, and the Americans also put considerable pressure on the Europeans to do the same. It took some hard lobbying, especially by the UK and Ireland, to push the diehards — Germany, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg — into a minimum common position of being physically present as observers.

As it turned out, most Europeans would have been happy to subscribe to the text as adopted. The hard work was done by the Austrians, Swedes and Finns, negotiating each word and comma with the Arabs, some of whom (but not the Palestinians) wanted a considerably harder text. When it was all over, a Syrian diplomat said his government would honour the declaration if the other parties did the same.

The fence-sitting of the Europeans may have helped to keep the conference from polarisation on East-West lines, as the Soviets and their friends were reduced almost to shadow-boxing with the absent Americans.

The Arab delegates, even those considered friendly to Moscow, carefully underplayed anything that could cut off communications lines with Washington. But even the staunchest friends of the United States are saying that American stubbornness in its Middle East policy is in the

long run likely to help only its enemies. Several European diplomats are wondering how long the increasing conflict between the tight Israeli-American alliance and the wider national interests of the United States can be allowed to persist.

The question remains of how representative of the PLO were its leaders in Geneva. The answer is that Mr. Yasser Arafat and those around him, who still represent most of the currents of opinion within the PLO, probably came out of the conference stronger than they went in.

Arafat's conciliatory speech, and his confident, accommodating manner, could only gain him increased international acceptance, which in turn should help to re-consolidate his position in his own ranks.

(ONS)

Two nations criticise BBC

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — A sign that all is not what it should be between Britain and the Arab world came last week in attacks made on the British Broadcasting Corporation by two Muslim governments. Both governments made the same accusation — that the BBC is now showing itself to be anti-Muslim partly because it has a Jewish and Zionist chairman.

One of the attacks was made by Pakistan, where anti-government riots in the state of Sind have been extensively covered in the British Press, and Pakistan's search for a scapegoat in the form of BBC broadcasts is not taken very seriously in London.

However, the other attack on the BBC came from Saudi Arabia and is being taken seriously, since it raises memories of the rupture in British-Saudi relations caused by the showing of the television film "Death of a princess". What the Saudi government objected to was a report, emanating from Tehran and broadcast by the BBC, that Iranian pilgrims on the Hajj had been arrested by Saudi police. The report was completely false, said the Saudis, and the BBC broadcast a correction. The Saudi went on to say, however, that if repeated this sort of broadcast could harm British-Saudi relations.

The British government's view of this is likely to be that the Saudis are perhaps being over-sensitive and that, in any case, the government has no control over the content of BBC newscasts.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 5

The Afro scene Focus on Ghana

Star Staff Writer

GHANA, a former British colony called Gold Coast before independence in 1957 is now facing severe political and economic problems. In its 26 years of independence, Ghana has nothing to offer its people or show to the world other than a national flag and an anthem.

Soon after independence in 1957, the Prime Minister of Ghana, late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah sought to consolidate his ruling Convention People's Party (CPP) much to the chagrin of the opposition United Party (UP). Events which followed independence a few years after were nasty. These ranged from all sorts of political violence to assassination attempts on Nkrumah himself. Bombs were thrown freely into crowds by men hired by leading opposition members during rallies of the CPP. One of such bombs nearly killed Nkrumah in 1962.

The coup of 1966 and its aftermath marked the beginning of economic decay in Ghana. At independence, the country had over \$200 million in its foreign reserves, when cocoa and mineral exports were booming. Nkrumah embarked on rapid industrial development with the establishment of many light industries throughout the country. In the wake of the coup, most of these newly established industries were abandoned.

The soldiers who took power charging the civilian regime with corruption incidentally turned out to be worse offenders. The least said about that military regime, the better. For not only did they corrupt themselves, they also engaged in naked rape and plunder of the nation's wealth and resources. After satisfying their appetite, they handed over to a democratically elected government in 1969.

The new civilian government led by Oxford-trained Dr. Kofi Busia had hardly settled to plan the rebuilding of the depleted economy when another power-conscious gang of soldiers decided again to 'chop Ghana small'. Without any resistance they seized power in January 1972. The strongman (this time was a Colonel Acheampong. A novice in government, he did not know what to do with the power he seized. For six years, Acheampong ruled Ghana without any clear cut policies.

If the first military government was worse, Acheampong and his band of officers were worst. He was overthrown in a palace coup in July 1978 by his second in command Gen. Akuffo, who continued the corrupt military administration for barely one year when Fli. Lt. Rawlings and his boys ousted him in another bloody coup in June 1979. Rawlings formed the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council which ruled Ghana for only three months and handed over to another civilian government led by Dr. Hilla Limann, a career diplomat in September.

Limann had a mandate to rule for four years after which there would be a general election (1983).

However, Rawlings, impatient and dissatisfied with Limann's approach to solving Ghana's economic problems accused him of ineffectuality and kicked him out on the eve of New Year 1982.

Rawlings (this time formed the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), of which he is the chairman. He gave power to the members what are known as Peoples Defence Committees and Workers Defence Committees. For the past 20 months Rawlings has not been able to put the Ghanaian economy on any hopeful path. The suffering continues. Inflation is at its zenith. Rawlings is facing opposition from among his own people in the army. He is also being accused of ineffectuality, hence four attempts in nine months to overthrow him.

Zairean exiles denounce Mobutu's amnesty

By James Kanu

THE 17TH anniversary to mark Mobutu's rule was highlighted by the announcement that an amnesty is to be granted to all Zaireans who have been convicted of state crimes, or barred from holding public office for failing to respect party discipline.

Among those who stand to benefit from this act of clemency are 13 former members of parliament who were each serving a 15 year jail sentence for advocating an opposition party. The 13 included former ministers Tshkedi wa Mulumba and Kabasa Maliba. Also likely to benefit from the amnesty is the former Minister of Information, Sakombi Innogo, who was deprived of his civic and political rights for stepping out of line, although he did not openly challenge Mobutu's authority. The case of Mongui Diaka, who was accused of embezzlement while minister of higher education is not so clear cut. He had declared himself a sworn enemy of Mobutu and was sentenced while he was out of the country to a heavy prison term.

It remains to be seen whether Diaka would also benefit from the amnesty, and if so return home from Belgium where he has been living in the past few years.

But the greatest rebuff to Mobutu's latest offer of an amnesty (the last amnesty was declared in 1978) has come from the former Prime Minister Nguzu-Carl-I-Bond who now lives in Belgium. He has indicated that the offer of an amnesty will in no way induce him to rush to Zaire since his opposition to Mobutu is still based on ideological grounds.

Equally opposed to the amnesty are the numerous anti-Mobutu groups now based in Europe.



Mobutu Sese Seko

They have always maintained that an amnesty is meaningless if the present political system does not undergo a radical change. This is clearly unlikely since Mobutu insists that all those who accept the amnesty and decide to return home would first have to acknowledge his authority by joining the Popular Movement of the Revolution, which is the country's only legal political party.

One of the most vociferous anti-Mobutu groups the Front for the Restoration of Democracy in Zaire, which acts as an umbrella organisation for most of Zaire's exiles living in Belgium, has issued a statement in which it says that the offer of an amnesty was "the regime's trap which, as in previous occasions, would be followed by 'arrests, disappearances and assassinations'".

The Front claims that Mobutu's main reason for granting an amnesty was to appease aid donors who have become increasingly critical of the regime's human rights record. The group has appealed to all organisations and countries that provide political asylum or assistance to Zairean exiles "not to take into account" Mobutu's latest amnesty. Although the group welcomes the release of the 13 jailed members of parliament, it equally calls on all those opposing Mobutu to intensify their struggle for the establishment of a democratic regime in the country.

Other dissident groups that are suspicious of the amnesty include the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, which was formed by the 13 jailed members of parliament, the Union of Progressive Forces of Congo-Kinshasa, led by M. ampala; the Popular Revolutionary Party of Laurent Kabila, who leads an armed struggle in south-eastern Zaire; and the Congolese National Movement, as well as the Democratic and Socialist Party.

Other exile groups abroad who have also rejected the amnesty include the Renewed National Congolese Movement, the Zairean Socialist Party which is based in France and the Brussels based Socialist Congolese Party.

Mobutu's failure to convince his enemies that he genuinely wants peace does not augur well for a regime that has been operating in conditions similar to a stage of siege, and at a time when Mobutu's own popularity is at its lowest ebb.

The country's economic difficulties had forced Mobutu to ask foreign governments to allow him to reschedule part of Zaire's \$4 billion foreign debt in 1982, less than two years after a similar exercise was concluded with aid donors. It is estimated that Zaire is not likely to be able to pay more than \$240 million of the \$750 million in interest on the debts it owes in 1983.

It is therefore not surprising that a hard pressed Mobutu should decide to play what many consider is his "last political card," by granting an amnesty to his numerous political enemies in the hope that they would all rally round him and help rebuild the country's ailing economy. These hopes have now been dashed since, as in previous occasions, his offer of an amnesty appears to have fallen on deaf ears.

South/Third World Media

Ojukwu wins seat in Nigerian Senate

LAGOS (AP) — A high court judge has declared former Biafran secessionist leader Chukwuemeka Ojukwu the winner of a senate seat in Nigeria's recent general elections, ruling that the initial voting results were fraudulent.

The charismatic leader had challenged the results of the 20 August election in which the Federal Electoral Commission had declared former state Health Commissioner Edwin Onwudike the winner by more than 12,000 votes.

In a 45-minute judgment, Justice F.G.C. Uyama said he was satisfied that illegal polling booths were constructed in the constituency in eastern Anambra state and that the vote for Onwudike had been inflated.

The judge nullified Onwudike's election and ordered him to pay 1,500 naira (\$750) in court costs to Ojukwu. The race for the Ojukwu seat in Anambra state was one of the liveliest in Nigeria's fiercely contested series of elections and was viewed as a test of Ojukwu's political strength after a 12-year absence from the country.

Observer News Service

A view from Washington

The Reagan administration: Intellectually limited?

By Mark Bruzonsky
Special to The Star

WASHINGTON — There will be no peace for the American Marines in Lebanon until two basic and inescapable tensions currently being overlooked by Washington are squarely addressed. Firstly, the Maronite-Phalange government of Amin Gemayel will have to be encouraged to finally reach an accommodation with the country's predominant Muslim-Druze population. Since the complicated historical causes of the civil war can no longer be avoided.

Secondly, the United States will have to appreciate the legitimate historical and security interests Syria has always had in Lebanon. Syria should not simply be threatened by an increasingly tense White House. Just as with Israel, legitimate Syrian concerns deserve consideration.

The role of the American Marines is to support the minority Gemayel government, but American policy-makers continue to defer to Israeli ambitions. According to American diplomats, who said "if we attempt to escalate our military involvement in today's Lebanon, thereby intervening in the treacherous civil war on the side of the Phalange and the Maronites, we will find ourselves dragged further into an endless escalation of violence."

Last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon has altered the very character of Lebanon's misery, transforming the inter-Arab battling through a hegemonic assertion of Israeli brutality coupled to American acquiescence. For there can be no real doubt that it was, at minimum, an American wink that preceded the Israeli invasion. Further, it is American involvement which today both masks and legitimizes Israel's hold on southern Lebanon after her multitude of protestations last year that she would withdraw quickly from all Lebanese territory.

The Reagan administration-inspired "peace treaty" in Lebanon, has revealed itself as hardly more than a transient public relations fix through which the current Washington players had hoped to buy time and may be even sneak by next year's November election.



A Reagan think tank meeting in the Oval Office: A Lebanese quagmire?

The treaty could be termed a farce in fact, but for the magnitude of the dangers it harbours. Having at first conspired in Israel's assertion of terrorizing force in Lebanon, and then having no effective policy to stand up against Israel's relentless absorption of the West Bank in complete violation of the Camp David accords, the Reagan administration has acted meekly at best.

Facing the choice of confronting Israel or manufacturing a false diplomatic success, Secretary Shultz earlier this year chose an illusory peace to true diplomacy. While Israel badgered the frail government-under-occupation of Amin Gemayel, Shultz sweet-talked the Lebanese and soothed the already-willing Israelis into a peace of allies, totally neglecting Israel's actual enemies — the PLO and Syria. He made peace between those who had conspired in war — Washington, Jerusalem, and the Phalange in Beirut — while attempting to belittle those whom the war had been against — the Palestinians and the Syrians. No wonder president Assad in Damascus has defiantly shouted no thanks and King Hussein in Amman has refused any closer embrace with

Washington, and it seems has developed a detectable coolness toward the Reagan administration.

This pseudo-peace Shultz sold to a sometimes glib press and the public as a significant American accomplishment. But all the while Lebanon suffers de facto partition, the West Bank heads toward the point of no return, and a Syrian-Israeli arms race threatens a wider war, this time with direct Soviet and American involvement a more serious possibility than ever before.

The Reagan administration has utterly failed in its responsibilities to push for full implementation of the Camp David Accords — especially on the rights of the Palestinian people. It has miserably been unable to assert American national interests ahead of Israeli imperial designs. And it has seriously eroded American credibility throughout the Middle East.

The race is now a desperate one between American electoral politics and a Middle East explosion that could topple one of our major allies or pit American-backed Israel, the Phalange-Maronite forces and a hostile Marines against Soviet

tucked Syria and Druze-Muslim allies in Lebanon.

The Reagan-Shultz team has brought us to a diplomatic fool's paradise in the Middle East. According to one highly-placed senior insider, "Shultz just doesn't have it, and he knows he cannot afford an adverse relationship with Israel because it would drain away too much energy. Israel dragged our Marines into Lebanon, originally for a period till the PLO withdrew. Now Israel has abandoned its position refusing to co-ordinate with the Lebanese and against American pleadings and the minority Lebanese government is asking for a greatly increased Marine presence in a rather transparent bid to enlist us on their side of this ongoing civil war. In truth, we are in the eye of the hurricane, impotent in our meek pretense that the worst is over. Lebanon is a quagmire into which we must refuse to be drawn any further," he said.

While a war of unpredictable magnitude might be in preparation and the Camp David-trapped government of Hosni Mubarak shakes in Cairo and King Fahd writes letters of warning from Riyadh and while Likud Israel has so overextended itself that it is stuck in Lebanon and heading toward financial default of that country's massive foreign debt, the escalating appeasement of the Jewish lobby in Washington is but one more reflection of the Reagan administration's deficiencies in conducting American foreign relations.

Secretary Shultz, for all of his supposed virtues, has proved himself sadly inadequate to the task of Middle East diplomacy. The president, as we have known but been reluctant to state candidly, does not have the capacity to understand complicated world problems.

"This is an intellectually limited Administration," one former Middle East ambassador confided. And as Joe Kraft wrote last month, "Reagan thinks" if that is the word, wishfully. Worse yet, his national security adviser remains a neophyte, who has turned to using American military threats in a vain attempt to attain an image of competence.

KAL incident may give Reagan support for MX

By Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON — When Ronald Reagan appeared in public sporting a deaf aid for the first time two weeks ago, his vociferous supporters on the wilder shores of "New Right" politics must have thought he'd got the message, and at last was ready to listen to their pleas that he should be truly beset by the Russians.

For seven frustrating days they had been baying their anger — in protest groups at the White House gates, in organised phone-ins, in a deluge of telegrams and in the daily utterances of their spokesmen — that their president, "evil empire" Reagan himself, having roared like a lion over the shooting down of KAL 007, had rolled over like a puppy and done nothing.

If their protests weren't getting through, Reagan had only to turn on the television to witness a national epidemic of fairly harmless anti-Soviet bar-tar.

Bar tenders poured bottles of Stolichnaya vodka down the sink — "When I think about serving it, I choke," said one. Several states with liquor-selling monopolies banned it from retail stores. Restaurants took caviar off the menu, and some amusement arcades re-programmed their space invader machines so patriotic patrons could shoot down Russians instead of aliens.

No doubt Reagan, with or without his state-of-the-art amplifier turned in, was listening, but the cruel truth is that the one group he can safely ignore is the hard right, who have no other political hole to bolt to. The White House calculation was that against a background of noisy xenophobia, Reagan's moderate actions would reassure those many Americans who yet believe the White House tenant is a dangerous warmonger.

Commenting on a hostile mailbag (running at two-to-one in favour of stronger action and dismissed by the White House as "orchestrated"), an administration aide said: "Over the long term people are going to say that fellow they thought was a hipshooter kept his cool...he didn't flinch or step back. But he didn't make the world a more dangerous place."

The effort to be moderate went much against the grain, and there was a marked contrast between Reagan's first reactions in California and the actual steps he took on return to Washington when he was safely corralled in the Oval Office, but his judicious inactivity won him unprecedented praise from the liberal media.

Looking beyond the Reagan rhetoric — "Massacre," "crime against humanity," "savagery" — Reagan was found by the critics to be "firm and restrained" (Washington Post); "shrewd and moderate" (New York Times); "Wiser and more experienced" (NBC Television) — all this about the man who has been the consistent butt of the East Coast establishment as an unreconstructed anti-Communist.

The reason for these changed perceptions lies in the altered Washington mood. Even those who aren't wasting high-class vodka are keeping their heads down: it is not a good season for doves. Clearly, there will not be a subliminal with Yuri Andropov, which had been looked to as a potential election boost for Reagan. But the president will now get the same political points by saying home. "There is no possibility he will meet in election year with the man in effect responsible for the deaths of 61 Americans," said another East-West specialist.

Reagan's political bonus is that he can safely retreat from the (for him) uncharted depths of super-power diplomacy to the familiar dry land of domestic tub-thumping. (ONS)

Peru: Tackling guerrilla war

By Jane Griffiths

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT Fernando Belaunde Terry is increasingly leaning on the army, which returned to barracks two and a half years ago after more than a decade of military rule, to lead the campaign against the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrilla organisation. At a meeting of the National Defence Council last month, the army was asked to increase technical and logistical support for police operations.

Sendero Luminoso claims to be fighting for Peru's 15 million rural and largely impoverished Indians and people of mixed blood. The enemy are the nation's 3 million whites who have dominated Peru's economy and politics ever since the Spanish conquest in 1533.

Its 'prophet' is Professor Abimael Guzman, who in the 1960s used his Chair of Philosophy at the University of Huamanga in the Andean city of Ayacucho to spread his revolutionary ideas of a peasant revolution based on Maoist theory combined with a Messianic call for a return to the glories of the Inca past. Sendero's creed is based on a fundamentalist philosophy which holds that a rich man is anyone who has just a little more than the poorest Andean peasant.

The group, which broke away from the Peruvian Communist Party in the early 1970s, appears determined to implant socialism in Peru through a prolonged war in the countryside. The battle-ground chosen includes the southern Central Sierra regions of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac.

Guzman and his followers went underground about six years ago and since then have been no sightings of the leader. No one but his closest followers know whether he is still alive.

The Senderos launched their revolutionary offensive in 1980. Until recently, President Belaunde Terry could afford to ignore the guerrillas whose activities had been confined to Ayacucho.

Since last December, however, they have launched a new campaign designed to embarrass the government as much as possible. The guerrillas have hit numerous targets in several coastal and inland towns.

In May, Sendero guerrillas plunged Lima into darkness for several hours after blowing up a series of electricity pylons. An attack was also made on the Bayer Chemical plant, causing an estimated \$20 million worth of damage. Although the bombings were credited to Sendero Luminoso, there was speculation that they could have been the work of extreme right-wing groups which want to see the growing militarisation of the government.

In more recent attacks credited to Sendero guerrillas, power pylons were dynamited and submachine guns were fired in the centre of Cuzco. In a very daring attack on a military installation outside Lima, guerrillas hurled sticks of dynamite at an army barracks. They later blew up three towers carrying electric powerlines outside Arequipa, 800 kilometres south of Lima.

Early in July, guerrillas attacked the Popular Action (AP) Party office, the government party headquarters in Lima, with dynamite and machine guns. Three people were killed and 32 wounded. The increasing and well-coordinated attacks by Sendero Luminoso have forced Belaunde Terry to take more aggressive action. In June, the President declared a national 60-day state of emergency, suspending most civil liberties and allowing police the opportunity to arrest guerrilla suspects and hold them for 15 days without charges. It has been rumoured that this move is just what some military commanders want. The state of emergency has brought right-wing military officials one step nearer to a takeover.

The President has been reluctant to increase the army's role in the war against the rebels. The recent attacks on Lima, however, have left him little choice.

South/Third World Media

The Jerusalem Star

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. (Ad-Dustour)

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Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. (Ad-Dustour)

Escalation of war

THE UNITED STATES seems to be heading towards increased involvement in the Lebanese war despite the grave consequences of direct US military intervention in the fighting. Washington has apparently made up its mind to protect the government of President Amin Gemayel at any cost. But, while it is good to see the US administration at last honouring its pledges to an Arab state, it is equally commendable to remind the American policy-makers that the use of military force could only complicate and prolong the Lebanese crisis. Lebanon's peace can be accomplished through political means only.

It is true that intervention by US warships this week prevented anti-government forces from capturing the strategic town of Souk Al-Gharb which is extremely vital to the army's defence of Beirut, but the US action is bound to drag other forces into the fighting, thus widening the conflict and making a political settlement more remote than ever before.

The PLO forces, for instance, have so far refrained from open intervention on the side of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) whose militiamen have managed to achieve remarkable success with minimum outside help. But PLO leaders have warned that US involvement would prompt them to fight alongside the (PSP) forces. The party's leader, Mr. Walid Junblatt, will not hesitate to call for PLO help once he finds his men confronted with a superior firepower from US Marines and warships.

On the other hand, a situation could easily develop where planes from the US Sixth Fleet would go into action, with the possibility of some of them being hit by the highly sophisticated Syrian SAM-5 missiles.

Under the current tense international atmosphere, such incident might trigger a serious US-Soviet crisis with unpredictable repercussions.

Lebanon under the present conditions constitutes the hottest world spot and a potential threat to regional and international peace. Every effort should be directed at defusing the situation and not making it worse through uncalculated military escalation involving a superpower.

US special envoy Robert McFarlane has been in the area for weeks but has failed to achieve any goals on the political front. He has suspended his mediation effort, apparently waiting for the outcome of the military battle. That battle will be very long if it were allowed to continue and expand by direct foreign intervention in the fighting.

Britain must reconsider

A REPORT by our correspondent in London on page one of this issue revealed a growing trend inside political circles in Britain to restudy the British role in the Multinational Forces in Lebanon and the recent American involvement in the Lebanese civil war.

It is important for British foreign policy-makers to understand the political consequences of allowing their troops in Lebanon to be sucked into the factional strife which is tearing the country apart at this moment. It is also vital that the British, and hopefully the French and the Italians, foresee the dangerous situation that US involvement in the war might create causing damage to their long-range interests in the area.

It is ironic that the US Marines, who are part of the peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, have become a major party in the civil war. The United States believes that it can deceive others through its false attempts to bring about a peaceful settlement to the war, its battle ships off the Lebanese coast tell us otherwise. It is therefore essential that the British and other Europeans seriously reconsider the motives behind their presence in Lebanon, at a time when Syrian and Druze forces are having second thoughts about the nature of these troops and their function.

And while Saudi Arabian mediation efforts have failed and US participation in the fight has become a reality, the Europeans should expect their forces to be dragged into the war since their positions are no longer considered neutral.

The British should decide soon on whether to keep their threatened forces in Lebanon or to pull them out. On the other hand, and since they also have a stake at whatever the outcome of the Lebanese war will be, they should make their position clear to the Arab world concerning the solution of this problem. The French too should attempt to seek President Gemayel's agreement on a national reconciliation plan through which the Druze and other warring parties could be brought to the negotiating table.



Superpower plays threaten world peace and stability

By Star Staff Writer

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE Organisation (ICO) secretary general, Mr. Habib Chatli said recently at Jeddah that big powers have no right even under an international umbrella to intervene militarily in foreign countries. ICO is deeply concerned over the military intervention of "certain big powers", in Lebanon, he said.

Indeed there are many countries where the big powers are interfering. In almost all the continents poor and weak governments are worried about these interferences. In Asia, the Soviets are propping up the puppet regime in Afghanistan. The situation in South East Asia is also not so different.

In Europe, peace loving people are demonstrating vehemently against the missile deployment this coming winter. The African continent is another theatre of civil wars and conflicts. French troops are actively engaged in Chad to show their sympathy to the Chad regime which is threatened by the rebels allegedly supported by Libyans. Ethiopia is being armed by the Soviets while Somalia's military is supported by the US.

A cursory look at Central America. There, the presence of a communist government in Nicaragua is scaring the United States and in doing everything to overthrow it by arming anti-government guerrillas. Speculations are that as attacks continue from the anti Sandinista guerrilla bases in Honduras, a US base, Nicaragua might eventually be provoked into invade Honduras in an effort to chase out the rebels. Should this happen, the US will jump in by supplying Honduras with fighter bombers and organise a blockade between Cuba and Central American isthmus.

The CIA whose activities were restricted by former president Carter is now reportedly back in

its old form and is busily engaged in activities over the world. The Agency is reported to be working in Nicaragua, supplying arms to the rebels, and helping Libyan dissidents forge a new position against Col. Qadhafi.

The United States seems to be determined to overthrow the communist regimes while the Soviet concentrate on their stability. All told, it is nations in between that become victims of its power play. Irritated by the American activities in South East Asia, the Chinese recently criticised what they called American hegemonism in the region under the pretext of countering Soviet expansionism.

In the Middle East the American involvement is heavy. The establishment of a Central Command is a clear evidence to that. Their activities are mainly to counter Soviet expansionism. But far as Middle East is concerned it becomes difficult for one to understand who is really a threat. Soviets... Iranians... Libyans or Syrians? But one can conceive that Israel is the main threat to the Arabs.

Israeli invasion of Lebanon

Israel invaded Lebanon with the hope to wipe out the PLO and Syrian forces in 12 hours and install a puppet regime there which would provide them at least 40 years peace. Unfortunately, after a year that hope has not materialized. The aim of the Israelis now is to achieve a security zone where they could exercise full control over it results in the partition of Lebanon. They are so much worried about their security of their borders which they seek to achieve at the expense of their neighbours.

Step by step backwards

SINCE 1967, when Israel occupied territories belonging to three of its neighbours, the United States has followed a piecemeal policy of tackling one issue in the Middle East at a time and setting other equally important issues aside for future consideration. In the course of 16 years, therefore, while disengagement and withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai has been achieved, the status of the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights has been indefinitely put on hold. Overall American policy objectives in the region have been ambiguous and vacillating.

The latest example of the piecemeal approach and its consequences has been the decision to let US attention toward the occupied territories lapse almost completely while efforts are made to reach some sort of settlement in Lebanon. As diplomatic activity in Lebanon drags on endlessly, the United States allows the Israeli government to offer financial inducements to persuade Israelis to settle in the occupied territories and to "create facts" that appear difficult to reverse.

The United States cannot afford to ignore the occupied territories any longer, nor can it continue to avoid formulating comprehensive Middle East policy that is based on commitments and goals known and understood by both Arabs and Israelis. The obstacles toward reaching a settlement concerning the occupied territories will not diminish while efforts are concentrated on Lebanon. On the contrary, the situation becomes daily more intractable. By ignoring the situation, the United States permits the Israeli government to determine American policy by proxy.

Undoubtedly, Israel relies the benign neglect toward its activities in the occupied territories. The occupation of Lebanon has already provided Israel, at a cost of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilian lives, almost 15 months to pursue its settlement activities unchecked. Just as surely, the recent US State Department's observation that it would be "impractical" to dismantle existing settlements was for Israel a welcome reminder that if it is left alone long enough, the reality of the settlements is positioned on the occupied territories will be far more vivid in the minds of succeeding administrations than the fact that stated US policy has consistently opposed their establishment in the first place. Only the American reiteration of its long-stated position that it does not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital has proven to be an annoyance to Israel in recent weeks.

If a peace settlement that will be accepted by all parties is to be found, the United States must not continue a piecemeal approach.

(FOCUS)

22 September 1983

Kamel
 Abu
 Jaber



The Seventeenth 'Feast' since 1967

Greetings to Jerusalem!

WHEREVER WE look in the Arab world, we see that we bleed which makes one wonder, "Did the Israelis kill more of us than we killed of each other?" The sands of the Western Sahara soak our blood with relish. Towards the northern tip of the Eastern Sahara, between Libya and Chad at Um Chalaba, Arab blood is also soaked by the sand. Arab blood has been soaking the hilly, and sandy and dusty borders between Iraq and Iran. Three years of it with no end in sight.

Like Israel, Iran does not want peace: perhaps territory, perhaps to impose its will, perhaps to create new "realities" or to teach lessons. In the meanwhile we bleed. The Palestinians are Arabs too and in the mountains of Lebanon and in the lush Bekaa Valley they spill each others blood too. Why not?... everyone else is doing it too. And Lebanon or what is left of Lebanon. A dim memory of a country that once was the pride of the Arab world in business, finance, trade, leisure, food, clean air and a working democracy.

Who is killing who? Christian versus Druze? or is it Shi'a versus Christians? And what of the Sunni, the Orthodox, the Armenians, the nationalists, the progressives, the Libyans, the Saudis, the Syrians and God knows who else too.

This is the seventeenth Feast since the fall of Jerusalem and no end to the spilling of our blood, and whatever is left of our dignity and pride. Israel has not only succeeded in turning brother against brother, or in occupying our land and creating new realities, it has also succeeded in atomizing us beyond belief. No two Arabs seem to agree on anything anymore. We vent our frustration in futile arguments devoid of real meaning. Somehow we have lost our sense of direction and we find no direction from nowhere. Our vast desert skies that once delineated our course look both bleak and blank and thus we remain an atomized, factionalized and helpless mass, often resembling a mob turning our anger inward to eat our own flesh and chew our own souls and reputations.

It is not only Israel that is to blame but the fact that our personality, our nation has been split into twenty two entities. Entities preoccupied with their own immediate survival and little else. Israel, of course sits comfortably where it sits planning its next moves for the future.

It is not time that we take stock of what happened, what is happening and do some planning about our future? Until when must our future remain in the hands of others? And are most of the twenty two entities that now exist truly independent? How did we sink so low, that we consider the interference, physical and military of once so-called imperialist powers as a stabilizing factor in our region. Rapid Deployment Forces and gun boats of foreign powers surround us from the south, the west and elsewhere.

From the euphoria of our independence, it seems ages ago, to our new situation of truly client-state existence for most of the Arab countries, are vast distances. Is it not time to halt the bleeding and to think about our individual and common future? History will judge and a harsh judge it is for the destiny of nations is not something to be lightly trifled with.

The petty jealousies, the underground conspiracies, the back-biting and mutual suspicions must stop and immediately. Some one, somewhere must rise above the mud in which we live to the level of the task at hand. Great nations that lasted for centuries, even millennia during which they prospered and wrote an alphabet and built a great civilization have perished through their foolish own devices. The Assyrian, Chaldean, Hittites, Pharaoh-Egyptian, the Roman, Austro-Hungarian, and the Ottoman empires are dim memories of the past. We lost our Arab empire in Spain through such conduct, as we today are losing territory after territory.

Is it too much to hope that there still exist enough wisdom in this unwise part of the world to stop the bleeding? Who knows? And how can we preserve our entity, our personality or whatever is left of it if we continue like this? How did it happen that we forgot about Israel thus? Can we fight Israel? If yes, How? And if no, what is more likely, what should we do? As a people our hands and souls seem to be tied waiting for our leaders to take the initiative yet no initiative seems to be in sight. Surely, there is much activity afoot, with meetings of foreign ministers, economic ministers, state visits exchanged, emissaries and ambassadors plenipotentiaries and personal representative roaming the Arab world and the world at large.

Yes there appears to be much activity going on; enough to keep the mind busy, but there is no action. If any action takes place it is always to benefit the other side while we are busied with our daily existence while unhappily sliding backwards.

It is a sad message to pass to anybody at all times. But then all our feasts have been sad ones celebrating sad occasions: either the loss of blood, soul, face or land. Tears always come near my eyes when I hear the muezzin early in the morning calling the faithful for prayer and saying as if in lamentation not joy "Allahu Akbar" "Allahu Akbar" where are we heading for?

opinion

In memory of the honoured dead

IT SEEMS that the Arab world has become almost always busy about one main issue: the burying and mourning of its many dead. It seems, too, that the demon of death has grown so satisfied at playing his game in the Arab world, where he has found it easy to reap his harvest easily enough, that his visits have become more frequent and more devastating each time.

He does his job; people are killed just like sheep; a protest, a strike, or a mourning whim is raised after each harvest; and then life goes back to normal complacency and desperate indifference as if nothing really did happen.

Death's ugly game was played terribly last September, 1982, when over three thousand camp refugees in Sabra and Shatila were slain like sheep and in cold blood, defenceless against the hooligans of isolationist groups, who pretend to carry the torches of Christian civilization. And who seem to have become as much arrogant and ethnically proud of their message as their Zionist masters and imperialist allies.

It is not opportune now to repeat the details of the hair-raising and revolting massacre: it is a strong that has been retold so often that suspecting enough it has lost its edge even with those people, the dead-living, here around in the area who must be most terribly concerned about it.

The victims have fallen; they have been lamented and buried, or most probably thrown away like slaughtered animal carcasses in pits near the camps; and lazy living goes on again. The real significance of the whole tragic event is lost on the still complacently dead-living bulk of the Arab world. How cheap Arab blood is!

And once more, the knell of death chimed again, by the hordes of evil — is tolling now on the soil of Lebanon and in the month of September. True, its menacing and devastating significance is not lost on a section of the Arab masses, the vanguard groups who have not yet given up the struggle

against foreign invader (be this a Zionist or his Western ally) and against the local isolationist who has been allowed to grow and flourish on the Arab soil and at the expense of misplaced sympathy and connivance.

Yes, a section of the Arab masses is setting the challenge to the barbaric invasion that Lebanon has been exposed to. But is the significance of what happened in Sabra and Shatila just last September and of what is now happening in Lebanon, this September,

By Henry Matar

really alive to the bulk of the Arab world? Will they be again holding the memory of the Lebanese civil war at this time next year with the same unavailing show off of mourning lip-service sorrow over the fallen dead?

Let them be rest assured that there won't be complacent living soon enough. A look at the map will show what is happening to the area. First, Palestine is almost lost and has been actually and physically raped by the enemy intruder. Secondly, Lebanon is torn assunder just to satisfy the vicious and thirsty greed of Zionists, free-worlders, and isolationists (Mammoun, Satan and Beelzebub).

And then, who comes next on the list of loss and tribulation? Nobody knows; but everybody definitely knows that the sufferers are hypnotised or numbed into a sort insensitiveness and stupefied inertia, and that there still are some who expect good from the torturers. Let these latter widen their look around — beyond the precincts of the Arab world.

Is not the same scenario of atrocious persecution, aggression and suppression being played in Salvador, Chad, Nicaragua, Guatemala and the Philippines? Is not the producer of the scenario the same master of art, together with the same clandestine and semi-concealed accomplices? It is high time something was done, at least in

this part of the world, to stop careering down into the pit of loss and oblivion.

The Arab cause is a simple and clear-cut issue. Some parts of the Arab world have been invaded and physically stolen for no offence done by Arabs. Other parts are in danger of being invaded and physically stolen. The whole Arab world — whether moderates or extremists — is threatened with annihilation or at least with humiliation of dignity, economy and honour. There is no other way to stop the danger except to stand and face it before it is too late.

Yes, it is the least tribute we can pay to the memory of Ghassan Kanafani, for example, who was killed in cold blood ten years before the massacres of Sabra and Shatila, and again on 5 September, 1973. It was through his literary output, journalistic effort and mental vision that Kanafani tried hard to awaken the Arab individual to his backward reality, and on this awakening to build up the future hope in the Arab hero who stands for his rights. And out of this hero, Kanafani symbolically succeeded to create a free knowledgeable man with world-wide dimensions and sympathies. To Kanafani, the living dead man of thought, and to his like, we have to chant Samih Qassim's song of freedom and forthcoming victory:

"It is the come-back of Ulysses
 From the sea of loss!
 The return of the Sun, and of the Migrant Wanderer!
 And it is to the Sun's and to the Wanderer's eyes
 That I swear I'll never compromise
 And to the last pulse in my veins,
 I shall resist.
 Yes, O Enemy of the Sun, I'll resist and resist!

A short-lived dream

SPENDING A holiday in Amman is sometimes boring. Unlike other towns, Amman seems to slowly die during holidays instead of offering its residents more than usual of entertainment and good time. Last week I was so bored and restless that I decided to take up a new hobby.

Searching in the piles of new books that I received lately, I found one on gardening that I must have got by mistake. I know nothing about modern gardening, but the book was presented in a way that made everything look easy. A chapter was dedicated to rock gardens and the information and pictures encouraged me to launch my new hobby by attempting to build a rock garden in my own backyard.

I took the book with me and moved about in my garden until I found a clear spot where I felt was the ideal place for my scheme.

Things required for the construction of rock garden are lots of rocks and so I steered my gardener's cart looking for an empty lot in the neighbourhood where I could obtain rocks and dirt. Luckily there was an empty piece of land just opposite my house and I spent more than an hour shuttling between the proposed construction site and the rock mines.

When you spend over a year sitting behind a desk running a newspaper you tend to forget what the primary functions of your extremities were. That is why, in a matter of an hour my arms pained, my head ached and legs hobbled. But I kept going on

believing the hard work was about to come to an end and the creative one, which I thought would be easier, would commence. But I was wrong.

My book, with a green cover and colour pictures, did not save me. First I have to erect a wall on four sides so as to fill it with rubble, sand and dirt. Filling the area with soil was easy, but building the walls proved to be a real challenge. After two hours I realized that I had changed my construction plans four times and my fabled walls were no more than few centimetres high — not enough to hold what you and I can call a rock garden. A bird's view of my rocky building site would have given the impression that the area was either an archaeological digging grounds or a recently bombed house. After more than three hours exhaustion and frustration overwhelmed me and I decided to give up the whole project. My dream of a green and peaceful rock garden, where one could relax and contemplate, had vanished. I spent another hour moving the rocks out of the garden and cleaning up. My whole day was a failure.

So now, after I returned happily to my office work, typewriters and newsprint, I decided to think twice before I venture into another ill-fated project. I have discovered that I have no flair for architecture or tedious manual work. It is easier and less troublesome to open my gardening book on the rock garden pictures and look at and enjoy what others have successfully achieved.

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Salaries and increments

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

BELIEVE IT or not, a seemingly unimportant local item in the Jordanian press makes my blood turn in my veins. This particular type of item must be very appealing to editors in Jordan as it often appears. They give it pride of place, usually on the second page.

The fact that Jordanian editors have not questioned the wisdom of publishing this stuff for the last three decades is most revealing, appalling and too annoying to Jordanians abroad. On various occasions I have raised my voice against this phenomenon.

And what is this Jordanian press phenomenon, because I must confirm that no other press in the world does it? It is the publication of long lists of junior government staff, or daily labourers whose salaries have been increased by sums alternating between a half dinar and three dinars monthly.

I am sure the whole process goes like this. An active, quick-footed local informer returns from town jubilant because he has achieved real press success. A friend of his in a service ministry where workers on daily or temporary basis are abundant, has divulged to him this worthy information — a list of those low-paid officials and labourers whose salaries have been increased by these small sums.

Well, the item at least interests those included in the list and surely they will be among the newspapers purchasers on the following day. What the publication of this item may mean to thousands of Jordanian workers and officials abroad no-body in the newspaper seems to consider or to care about.

Now, I would not hesitate to declare that this habit is in poor taste and is detrimental to human privacy. Why should this sad, internal aspect of relationships imposed by material necessities be made a public newspaper topic.

What is the significance of the addition of half dinar to the salary of Mr. X or Y?

It is clear that the item is not news to those who are directly interested. What purpose then is served by the publication of such minor personal matters?

For those Jordanians who work abroad such publication can be as bad and embarrassing as a nightmare. In the Gulf corresponding increments to the Jordanian one dinar per month cannot be less than ten dinar and in some cases can be as high as forty dinars.

It is no secret that Jordanians are among the most proficient and diligent workers in the Gulf and that on knowing that their countrymen at home are happy to receive an annual increment of a dinar, their Gulf superiors will not appreciate any legitimate appeal against a low increment offered to a Jordanian.

"Why, sir, don't say to me — were I in Jordan I would obtain such and such fabulous rewards. Come and see, by your own eyes. Diligent officials in your country who receive half dinar receive it as news in the paper."

If others don't say it directly to a Jordanian, they imply it in chequered insinuations. Little do they know that the smallest gain in your own country is better than colossal but transient gains abroad.

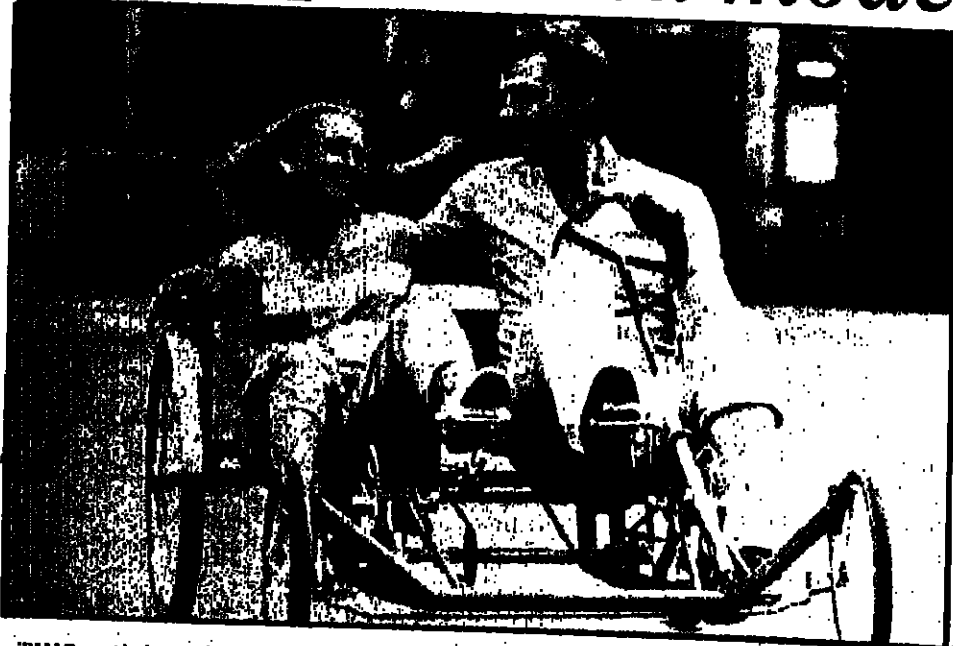
The time for expatriate jobs in hot countries to be viewed as an acquisition has passed. Every day there is a privilege annulled and a commitment replaced. It is high time for officials with big families to admit that their Gulf job is becoming a curse.

Prices are rising and difficulties of an unexpected nature are emerging from the varied tenure of living here.

Half and fully-educated Gulfies find it a very agreeable means of self-assertion to express animosity towards expatriates.

In such situations it is neither convenient or helpful for our press to hang out our half-washed clothes high on the roof. It is only logical that we make a request for this practice to stop — or am I wrong?

Transport ala mode



THIS earth-bound pedalo has been all the fashion in Poland this summer. It is economical, non-polluting, sporting and just social enough! The pedalo won't seem so appalling in the Polish winter but just now seems the ideal way to enjoy the fine weather. (Keystone)

Scientists begin to spice the pill

After 20 years of exhaustive research, Dr. Roland Hardman of Bath University in the UK has discovered that the abundant leafy vegetable, fenugreek, long used as a spice in Indian cooking, is rich in diosgenin, a raw material used in contraceptive pills.

Up to now almost all the world's diosgenin came from the tubers of the wild yam, collected mainly in the Mexican rain

forest and the lower slopes of the Himalayas in India. But supply could not keep up with demand.

Fenugreek seeds can be harvested within months, compared to four or five years for yam. According to Dr. Hardman, the legume can be grown in the Middle East, East Asia and Southern and East Africa. (South Third World Media)



What do we know of our "inner promptings"?

Glimpses of the unconscious

By Riad H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

A MAN who keeps marrying and then divorcing the same kind of woman, Freudians would say, is a victim of unconscious force beyond his control. Although the self-defeating pattern may be obvious to everyone else, the man will never succeed in changing it until he himself becomes aware of the "inner promptings" that determine his behaviour.

The Freudian hypothesis of an unconscious may be widely accepted by the public, but many scientists remain skeptical, citing a lack of hard empirical evidence for a buried repository of early memories, forbidden wishes, and conflicting motives. Now, however, we have some objective evidence from recent experiments measuring the brain's electrical responses (evoked potentials) to various kinds of subliminal (beneath consciousness) messages.

The experiments suggest that the brain is fairly humming with unconscious thoughts and emotions that shape what we pay attention to and what we tend to repress — to use the psychoanalytic term.

In a series of experiments with more than 100 people, Howard Shevlin professor of psychology at University of Michigan and his colleagues at the university have assessed the size of the brain's response to various kinds of subliminal messages. They do so by first measuring the evoked potential aroused when a word or picture is presented on the screen for just a thousandth of a second. After flashing the picture, they then ask the subjects to tell them all the words that come to mind.

The results are consistent. If they flash a picture of a bee, most people show a stronger evoked potential than if they flash an abstract geometric shape. A meaningful object apparently attracts a person's attention — unconsciously — more than a meaningless one. In addition, when a picture of a bee is flashed, free association yields more words related to bee: "bug", "sting", "honey" — than when a geometric shape is shown. These differences in brain response and in free association indicate that people can process images and understand them at an unconscious level.

They also found that subjects who (on the basis of Rorschach tests) are rated as likely to suppress unpleasant experience will consistently show smaller brain responses to meaningful objects and make fewer free associations related to them. Those people are called "repressors".

Slip of the tongue
These aspects of free association have led to the discovery of intriguing differences in brain activity, depending on whether the association is to the sound or to the sense of a word. For exam-

ple, associations like "honey" related to its meaning of the word "bee" are accompanied by changes in the size of brain waves, while associations like "begin" and "maybe" are accompanied by bursts of rhythmic brain activity.

This difference is especially striking since slip of the tongue (which analysts consider so revealing of the unconscious) often contain a rhythmic relationship between conscious and unconscious meanings. In the presence of a tiresome speaker, for example, we might blurt out "Shut the door" when we intend to say "Shut the door."

Recent work by two Russian researchers, E.A. Kostandov and Y. Arzumanyov, provides confirmation for some of those findings. Kostandov and Arzumanyov measured evoked potentials around both by subliminal messages and by words flashed for slightly longer periods of time — just within the range of consciousness. They also used some words that had special emotional significance to certain subjects: a person accused of stealing might be exposed to the word "rob".

Threatening words

The Russian's subject usually found it more difficult to read emotionally threatening words than they did neutral words; at the same time, the evoked potentials were markedly longer in response to emotion-packed words, even though the subjects were not able to read them. Also, they had found some people who showed less response to emotional words than to neutral ones. The same kind of people; "that you can call repressors".

Based on studies involving both psychological responses and evoked potentials, researchers have developed a number of theories to explain selective attention — our ability to choose particular stimuli from the many that compete for our attention at a given moment. They all support the assumption that unconscious processes are at work.

Research shows that we select what we attend to on the basis of our needs, our interests, and how prominent (loud, large, or unusual) the stimuli are. The selection process itself, however, is unconscious. We may experience something as suddenly popping into our awareness. But a complex and unconscious process prepares that "pop", blocking our most stimuli and letting a few selected ones break through to consciousness.

If a complicated set of cognitive and emotional processes channels what enters our awareness, it seems perfectly plausible that powerful inhibitions could prevent a man from recognizing his self-defeating pattern of mate selection. William James suggested that the Freudian hypothesis of an unconscious was "turning what may become a science into a tumbling ground for whimsies." As it turns out, the idea may not be whimsical at all.

Learning at a distance

FROM literacy programmes to university courses, from correspondence classes to computer-assisted instruction, from Delhi to Vancouver, distance education growing rapidly in all parts of the world.

Researchers participating in the June 1982 Learning at a Distance conference held in Vancouver, Canada, pointed out that this form of education is generally more cost-effective than in-school instruction and enables many people to pursue their education, an opportunity often denied them in the traditional school setting.

Given a chance, they say, distance education could contribute significantly to national development, particularly in developing countries.

The researchers are quick to note, however, that the full potential of these forms of education is not being realized. Partly to blame are the lack of research in this field and the inappropriate use of technology. But more important, authorities and individuals often consider distance education to be inferior to traditional methods. (IDRC)

A Bedu remembers times past

Story and pictures
by Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

MODERNIZATION HAS left its marks on every culture and the Bedouin of Jordan have not escaped its effects any more than have the Indians of the Latin American highlands, or the tribesmen of the African bush.

They are being drawn into a new world life style at such a rapid pace that before long, the truly nomadic tribes will be a thing of the past.

One of Jordan's Bedouin who is not together sure he approves of the changes is Hajj Ayyad Al Succar Bani Odwan.

Hajj Ayyad does not know the date of his birth, but he says he is about 120 years old. He has been in this part of the world longer than any body living today could remember. He took part in World War I as well as World War II.

In his youth (when he was about 27 years old) he killed a Shishani man who was a sheep dealer, one of the Shishani who were brought newly to Transjordan by the Turks. He shot him because the Shishani had insulted him and his people.

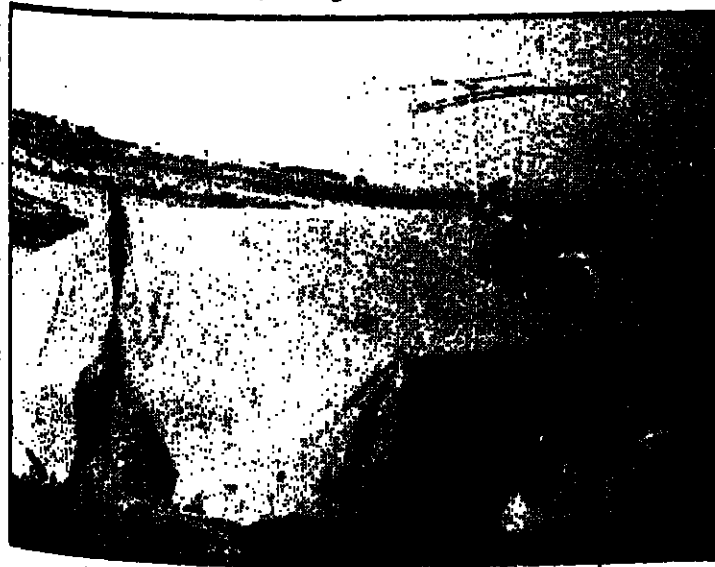
Some Bedouin from another tribe saw him do it, informed the Turkish authorities and he was sent to prison in Istanbul.

This was during the time of Jamal Basha, "The Assassin", as he was called here. All of Hajj Ayyad's prison companions were hanged but, fortunately, he survived. This, to his fellow Bedouin was because he was a good child to his parents, who always asked God to be with him and protect him.

After he was released from prison, he spent ten years with the Turkish army on the Turkish-Greek borders.

First wife

During his stay in Turkey, he met a very beautiful, rich girl, whose father decided she should marry this Sheikh, because he was very handsome, gallant, and most of all, because, coming



A sign of the times

Vegetable soup

Ingredients

- 1 1/2 litres of chicken stock
- 2 Large carrots, diced finely.
- 1 large onion diced finely
- 2 sticks celery
- 2 leeks, sliced
- 50 grammes macaroni
- 1 handful of red lentils
- 1 400 grammes tin tomatoes
- 1 tablespoon parsley
- salt, pepper and pinch of mixed herbs

Method

- Put all the ingredients into a large saucepan, chopping the tomatoes, and adding the juice from them
- Bring to the boil and then simmer for 30 minutes.

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

High grades or knowledge?

THE CHILDREN are back at school, their parents having rushed to and fro in the marketplace to gather clothing, uniforms and exercise suits, texts and copybooks in stacks, bookbags, pencils, cases with all that goes in them. And now the second phase of preparations begins — parental admonitions to their offspring to achieve high marks in their studies.

High marks in school are certainly necessary because ultimately they determine whether the student will be able to go on to pursue the field he or she has chosen for a life work. They should symbolise the fact that the student is doing well in building the basic knowledge, the foundation, that his later professional training will stand on.

But somehow, along the line, these evaluations have become an end in themselves. And students are put under pressure, either by parents and family, the schools and teachers, or themselves to rack up a big academic score.

But in a very subtle manner this is "carrying the ladder by its width" instead of in the usual and easier method of by its length because the numerical evaluations are, or should be, secondary to the accumulation of knowledge — learning!

Our students need to absorb the process of learning and the love of knowledge for its own sake. They need to feel the excitement in grasping new concepts for the first time, and then to go on to expand from that basic unit and gather up all the ramifications of that idea, its variations, its connections with other ideas. They need to find wonder and awe in the learning process, the inherent sense of the marvelous that is there if it is not stifled.

The love of knowledge and its resulting learning process are basic to human existence. They are there in the little baby who reaches out his small hand to grasp any new object and investigates it with his tiny fingers, smells it, puts it in his mouth to feel and taste it. He wants to know because it makes him happy. But this love, this learning process needs to be nurtured if it is to continue to prosper and grow.

Children look to those older and more experienced than themselves for guidance as they mature. They absorb the ideas that surround them. And where do these ideas come from — from us.

We need to nurture the love of knowledge in our young, to foster the learning process for its own sake and for the sake of our children. And to do this we must feel this same wonder and awe that we once had and that some of us are still fortunate enough to retain. Then we must see that this thrives in the next generation, those who are now in the classrooms of Jordan. As the love of knowledge grows in them the high marks will follow as surely as flowers follow the rain.

CALENDAR

Exhibitions

The Alla Art Gallery presents an exhibition "Sculptures in Bronze" by Layla Haddad.
Ends Thursday 22 September
The British Council presents an exhibition of ceramics by Halga Lepajlan.
Wednesday 28 September until Wednesday 5 October

Films

The American Centre presents "Bang the Drum Slowly" (1 hour 37 minutes) starring Robert De Niro and Michael Moriarty.
Thursday 22 September at 8.00 pm.
"The Great White Hope" (1 hour 43 minutes).
Sunday 25 September at 8.00 pm.
Monday 26 September at 7.00 pm.
Thursday 29 September at 8.00 pm.
The French Cultural Centre presents "Le Boucher" starring Jean Yanne and Stephane Audran.
Friday 23, Saturday 24, Sunday 25 September at 7.30 pm.

Concert

The Royal Cultural Centre, in co-operation with the Friends of Children, presents the Renaissance Chamber Orchestra.
Thursday 22 September at 8.00 pm.
Saturday 24 September at 8.00 pm.

Star kids

Poetry Corner

Our poem this week comes from Sultan Dajani, 14. Sultan visited Jordan recently for the first time since he was two years old. During his visit Sultan visited various parts of Jordan and wrote this poem. It is dedicated to His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor and to Jordan.

Jordan

Jordan is a beautiful land,
Beautifully set in sun and sand,
Although the sun is always hot,
It's nice to sunbathe quite a lot

King Hussein rules this beautiful land,
Which is beautifully set in sun and sand,
With Queen Noor and his children by his side,
He must be a very happy gentleman

In Amman the sun is like gold,
Gleaming high in the blue sky,
The moon is like a diamond shining in the night sky,
The stars look like lights working in the dark sky,
The mountains look grand reaching up high, touching the sky,
With the sun, the moon, the sky, the stars and the mountains altogether make Amman beautifully worthwhile

In Jordan there are lots of places to visit,
Like Petra, Jerash and Kerak,
Swimming in the Dead sea and Aqaba is fun,
Eating ice-cream in the sun is also fun.

Thank you for your contribution Sultan.

PICTURE POINT



Thanks to one of Star Kids regular artists, Omar Rayyan, for this lively picture of a charging bull.

Spot the Difference



Mind Bogglers



FIND ONE WORD TO DESCRIBE A FLOCK OF LARKS.

THE ANSWERS ARE ELEMENTARY:-

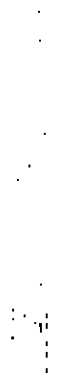
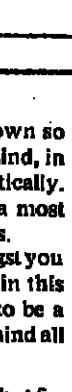
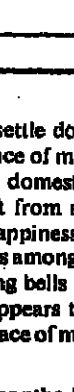
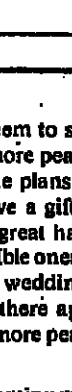
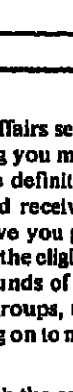
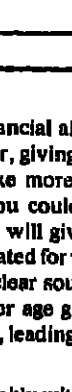
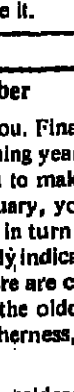
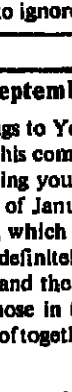
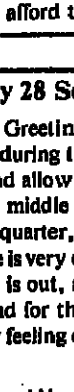
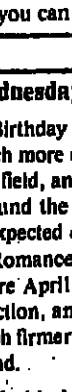
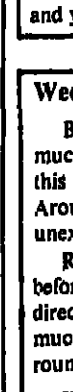
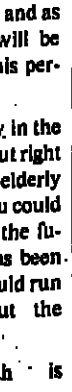
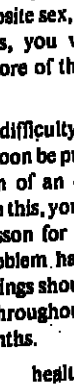
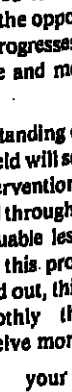
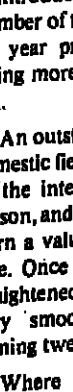
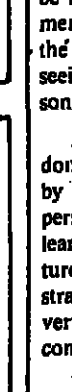
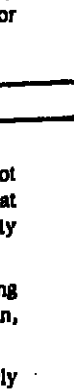
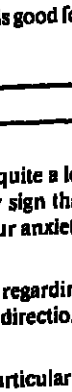
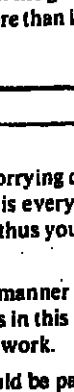
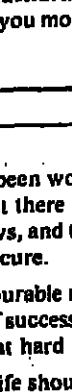
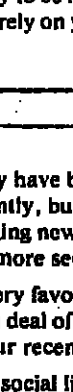
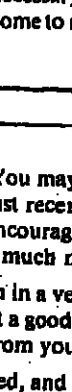
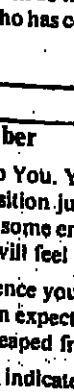
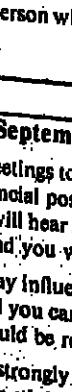
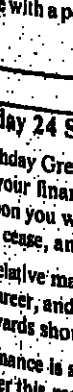
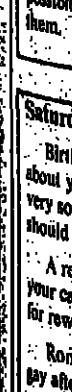
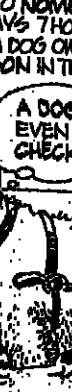
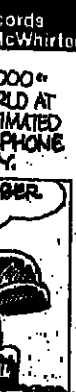
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it's a record



THE RECORD TIME FOR THE ANCHORAGE TO MOVIE 21ED- RACE IS 12 DAYS 7 HOURS 45 MINUTES BY A DOG OWNED BY RICK SWENSON IN THE 1981 RACE.



Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 22 September, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

Try to take advantage of every opportunity you can to relax as much as possible, for the sake of your health. Just providing that you do not rely too much on the promise of a relative, all seems to be going fairly smoothly for you this week. Where business matters are concerned, the indications are of an advancement, and you would do well to concentrate as fully in this sphere as possible. Social activities are well to the fore.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

You may feel that you have been told a lie some time during this coming week. Forget it, for it is hardly worth losing someone you love for such a trifling matter. A person who is rather close to you may be in need of both your help and understanding. Here you have a period during which you should be able to iron out a recent misunderstanding which you may have had with someone you are very fond of.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

This should be a very good period to put forward ideas which you may have had businesswise, and you should meet with appreciation. This is a very good time for putting into practice, changes which you have been contemplating of late, just as long as you use foresight and caution, plus the fact that an intelligent new friend could make some extremely good suggestions, which help you with your daily routine matters.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

Try to condition any promises which you may give now, or you could find that you are committing yourself in rather an inconvenient fashion. This should be a week when you will find it difficult to give your full attention to your business tasks, you will be so full of making plans for some future important occasion. Try to see the point of view of someone close to you when they appear to be a little ungenerous materially.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

You could be tempted to take a gamble, but take the advice of a well tested friend, whose judgment is fairly sound, and you should benefit. Take heed not to upset a relative, through want of thought on your part. This coming week could prove to be a very stimulating one for you. Someone you have known for quite some time should let their feelings be known to you. This could be both exciting and pleasing, yet at the same time, could create a problem.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

The indications are that this coming week could mean some pretty hard going for you at work, leaving you very little time for relaxation, but curb an urge which you may have to criticise and be doubtful of a partner. Persevere with new tasks which could be coming your way and you will reap some good dividends. You should receive pleasing recognition at business for the extra amount of energy you have been using.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Even though you may feel sorely tempted in your personal life to make a break with someone near to you this week, do give this very careful thought first, for even though irritating at times, they appear to be extremely genuine. Where more material things are concerned, you should make good headway by discussing things with important people in as informal a fashion as is possible. All the indications are that you should make progress financially.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

A close friend, who, from past experience, you know to have an unusually sharp foresight, could try to introduce you to a new way of making things more comfortable for you in the future. Their ideas will be very well worth listening to. Even though your cash may be a little low, your pleasure in other directions should be quite high. Do not be afraid to commit yourself where romantic attachments are concerned, for the indications are favourable in this direction.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

Regarding an ambitious plan you may have had in mind for quite some time past, if you will try to remember to be alert and very attentive this week, plus being a good listener, you should be able to learn something which could be to your advantage. Where cash is concerned, you seem to be quite O.K. This is a period to try sticking to routine and taking no unusual gambles, but someone who is near to you may need just that little extra push from your direction.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Whilst bearing in mind that new associations that you make could hold quite a few extra gains for you, a very near friend who you may not have been able to completely make your mind up about, should be able to prove their absolute genuineness to you this week. It may be just a little difficult for you to be able to cope with the stupid little complaints of others around you this week.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

This should be a favourable time from the emotional point of view, and you should be able to repair a slight rift which you may have had with a loved one, yet at the same time, you may need to take decisive action with a rather headstrong youngster around you. You should grasp every opportunity to meet people who can be helpful to you in the future. Should you be considering making any changes, try to give careful thought to finances.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Where romance is concerned, it would be as well for you to remember not to try to force events in this direction. Much better to let the other person take the action. You should try to economise a little more this week. Someone you think a lot of could irritate you owing to their unnecessary extravagance this week. Better for you to be tough, but not too tough. This way, they do not get the better of you.

Thursday 22 September

Birthday Greetings to You. An opportunity to express yourself in an unusual manner could come your way at work, and you could make a journey of some distance, in connection with this.

Those of you who are not already married have strong indications of wedding bells. There could be some problems regarding the older folk amongst you, which may give you some extra responsibility to bear, but these should very soon be sorted out quite satisfactorily.

An unusual holiday is indicated for you this coming year, and in connection with this, you should meet a lot of new and interesting people, and some of these could become quite firm friends.

Where social activities are concerned, you will be very much in demand, and particularly popular.

Friday 23 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Financially, this should be a year of great achievement, and as the year progresses, you should be in a position to take chances which you have hesitated to take before, and there is every chance of success for you in this direction.

At times, you may have felt burdened with more than your fair share of family responsibilities, but there is every indication that the coming twelve months should solve most of your problems in this direction, so try and have more patience.

You may find that it will be necessary to be tactful in the gentlest way possible with a person who has come to rely on you more than is good for them.

Saturday 24 September

Birthday Greetings to You. You may have been worrying quite a lot about your financial position just recently, but there is every sign that very soon you will hear some encouraging news, and thus your anxiety should cease, and you will feel much more secure.

A relative may influence you in a very favourable manner regarding your career, and you can expect a good deal of success in this direction, for rewards should be reaped from your recent hard work.

Romance is strongly indicated, and social life should be particularly gay after this month in the company of new friends.

During the coming few weeks, you must not overtax yourself, but apart from this, your health should be 100 per cent during this year.

Monday 26 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your working life is concerned, during the coming twelve months, there could be an opportunity for you to take on some new responsibilities. This should be an extremely good chance, even though it may mean more work, and you would be very unwise to turn it down. There should be a financial improvement after a short while, as well as recognition by those in influential positions.

For the single ones amongst you, you could begin to take a romantic interest in a person who has always been a good friend, and you will be delighted to realise that they feel the same way about you. There could be several memorable occasions in the social field this year, and on the whole, there will be more activity with your friends.

Tuesday 27 September

Birthday Greetings to You. You have a good year ahead of you in most directions, but do try not to take things for granted. In February or March, you could make a journey of quite some distance. This should bring you a lot of happiness, and could result in a reunion with a close person whom you have not seen for a long time past.

You may have had several domestic difficulties just recently, but these should now begin to sort themselves out, and in consequence give you greater peace of mind.

Where work is concerned, you may be approached to take on a much more responsible position, and this should benefit you financially. There could be slight jealousy from a colleague, but this is only a passing phase, and you can afford to ignore it.

Wednesday 28 September

Birthday Greetings to You. Financial affairs seem to settle down so much more during this coming year, giving you more peace of mind, in this field, and allowing you to make more definite plans domestically. Around the middle of January, you could receive a gift from a most unexpected quarter, which in turn will give you great happiness.

Romance is very definitely indicated for the eligible ones amongst you before April is out, and there are clear sounds of wedding bells in this direction, and for those in the older age groups, there appears to be a much firmer feeling of togetherness, leading on to more peace of mind all round.

Health should improve considerably with the coming months, but for the first few weeks of November, you may have to watch slight overstrain with your nerves.

